DEMOCRATIC
GERMAN REPORT

VOL. III NO. 3 FEBRUARY 5th 1954 Price: 15 Pf., 5 c., 3 d

"BIG FOUR CAN FIND SOLUTION" — Molotov

The Four Foreign Ministers meeting in Berlin will be able to find a solution of the German problem if they are agreed that a revival of German militarism must not be allowed, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov stated at the Big Four talks on February 1st.

"The people of the Soviet Union cannot forget the seven million Soviet citizens who lost their lives as a result of the Hitlerite attack on the Soviet Union" Mr Molotov stated.

He proposed that a peace conference with Germany should be called by October 1954 at the latest. German representatives should be present at all stages of the preparations for the conference. Pending the formation of an all-German Government, representatives of the existing East and West German Governments should take part in the discussions.

Mr Molotov submitted to the conference the draft of a peace treaty with Germany. Details of the proposal will be found in "Berlin Conference Log" on page 19.

7 POINT PLAN FOR UNITY

East Germany's Proposals

A peace treaty this year, free elections, and the withdrawal of all foreign troops are the main points of a seven point plan to solve the German problem, drawn up by the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

The plan was forwarded on January 30th to the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Berlin.

Here are the seven points of the plan:

1. A conference composed of all the states whose armed forces took part in the war against Germany shall be summoned during 1954 to discuss a peace treaty with Germany. Representatives of the All-German Provisional Government (see point 2) will participate in this conference. Representatives of the Four Powers, with the cooperation of the All-German Provisional Government, will work out the draft of a peace treaty which shall be submitted to this conference.

The interests of the national independence and the democratic peaceful development of Germany demand that Germany should not be bound by any military pact, and that the treaties of Bonn and Paris should be annulled.

2. The All-German Provisional Government, to be formed by the Germans themselves by the parliaments of both parts of Germany, with the cooperation of democratic parties and organisations, has the task of preparing and carrying out All-German, general, free, secret democratic elections to a National Assembly. In accordance with the contents of the Potsdam Agreement this All-German Provisional Government will receive the support of the Four Great Powers.

3. All occupation troops will leave Germany, and all foreign military bases in Germany will be removed at the latest one year after the conclusion of the peace treaty.

4. Until the conclusion of the peace treaty with Germany, no military German forces may be raised, and no military armament of Germany may be undertaken.

5. German citizens may not serve, nor be engaged in any other capacity, on foreign military or para-military installations either outside or inside Germany.

6. No weapons of mass extermination, such as atomic and bacteriological weapons, may be developed, stationed or produced in Germany.

7. To ease immediately the economic situation of the German people, the following steps will be taken:

a) The occupation costs in West Germany will be reduced, as in the German Democratic Republic, to five percent of the state budget, and in any case they shall not exceed the occupation costs of 1949.

b) Germany's debts arising as the result of occupation costs in foreign currency since 1945, shall be cancelled.

c) All-Germany's further payment of reparations, and pre-war and post-war debts to the Four Great Powers, with the exception of debts arising from trade, shall be cancelled.

MAIN POINTS OF POTSDAM

"A number of points of the Potsdam Agreement have lost their importance, because they were only of a provisional character. The main aim of the Potsdam Agreement, however, the development of Germany along the path of democracy and peace, has not lost its importance."

"It cannot lose its importance if the four great powers really try to help Germany to develop in a good manner, to accept it in the ranks of the European great powers, and to guarantee security both for the great and small states of Europe."

Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov, addressing the Berlin Council of Foreign Ministers, January 27th 1954.

Here are some of the main points of the Potsdam Agreement, signed in Potsdam on August 2nd 1945 by Stalin, Truman and Attlee:

Preamble

. . . German militarism and nazism will be extirpated and the allies will take in agreement together, now and in the future, the other measures necessary to assure that Germany never again will threaten her neighbours or the peace of the world.

It is not the intention of the allies to destroy or enslave the German people. It is the intention of the allies that the German people be given the opportunity to prepare for the eventual reconstruction of their life on a democratic and peaceful basis. If their own efforts are steadily directed to this end it will be possible for them to take their place among the free and peaceful peoples of the world. The text of the agreement is as follows:

Political Principles

1. (establishment of the Control Council composed of the U. S., U. K., French and Soviet Commanders in Chief).

2. So far as is practicable, there shall be uniformity of treatment of the German population throughout Germany.

3. The purposes of the occupation of Germany by which the Control Council shall be guided are:

i.) The complete disarmament and demilitarisation of Germany and the elimination or control of all German industry that could be used for military production. To these ends: (a) All German land, naval and air forces, the SS, SA, SD and Gestapo, with all their organisations, staffs and institutions, including the General Staff, the Officers' Corps, Reserve Corps, military schools, war veterans' organisations, and all other military and quasi-military organisations, together with all clubs and associations which serve to keep alive the military tradition in Germany shall be completely and finally abolished in such manner as permanently to prevent the revival or reorganisation of German militarism and nazism; (b) all arms, ammunition and instruments of war, and all specialised facilities for their production, shall be held at the disposal of the allies or destroyed. The maintenance and production of all aircraft and all arms, ammunition and implements of war shall be prevented.

ii.) To convince the German people that they have suffered a total military defeat and that they cannot escape responsibility for what they have brought upon themselves, since their own ruthless warfare and the fanatical nazi resistance have destroyed German economy and made chaos and suffering inevitable.

iii.) To destroy the National Socialist Party and its affiliated and supervised organisations; to dissolve all nazi institutions; to ensure that they are not revived in any form; and to prevent all nazi and militarist activity or propaganda.

iv.) To prepare for the eventual reconstruction of German political life on a democratic basis and for eventual peaceful cooperation in international life by Germany.

4. All nazi laws which provided the basis of the Hitler regime or established discrimination on grounds of race, creed, or political opinion shall be abolished. No such discriminations, whether legal, administrative or otherwise, shall be tolerated.

5. (War criminals shall be brought to judgement).

6. (Active nazis shall be removed from public life).

7. German education shall be so controlled as completely to eliminate nazi and militarist doctrines and to make possible the successful development of democratic ideas.

8. The judicial system will be reorganised in accordance with the principles of democracy, of justice under law, and of equal rights for all citizens without distinction of race, nationality, or religion.

9. (Local self-government shall be restored).

ii.) All democratic political parties with rights of assembly and of public discussion shall be allowed and encouraged throughout Germany; (provincial governments shall be developed) . . . certain essential German administrative departments headed by State Secretaries, shall be established, particularly in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. Such departments will act under the direction of the Control Council.

10. Subject to the necessity for maintaining military security, freedom of speech, press and religion shall be permitted, and religious institutions shall be respected . . . the formation of free trade unions shall be permitted.

Economic Principles

11. (The elimination of Germany's war potential).

12. At the earliest practicable date, the German economy shall be decentralised for the purpose of eliminating the present excessive concentration of economic power as exemplified in particular by cartels, syndicates, trusts and other monopolistic arrangements.

13. (Emphasis on agriculture and peaceful industries).

14. During the period of occupation Germany shall be treated as a single economic unit. To this end common policies shall be established in regard to: a) mining and industrial production and allocation; b) agriculture, forestry and fishing; c) wages, prices, and rationing; d) import and export programmes for Germany as a whole; e) currency and banking, central taxation, and customs; f) reparation and removal of industrial war potential; g) transportation and communications. In applying these policies account shall be taken, where appropriate, of varying local conditions.

The remaining paragraphs of the Economic Principles deal with allied controls on the German economy, repair of transport, German external assets and reparations. Sections of the Potsdam Agreement dealing with frontiers are as follows:

The conference has agreed in principle to the proposal of the Soviet Government concerning the ultimate transfer to the Soviet Union of the city of Koenigsberg and the area adjacent to it as described above (the northern portion of the former province of East Prussia), subject to expert examination of the actual frontier.

The President of the United States and the British Prime Minister have declared that they will support the proposal of the (Potsdam) conference at the forthcoming peace settlement.

The three heads of Government agree that, pending the final determination of Poland's western frontier, the former German territories (east of the Oder-Neisse rivers), including that portion of East Prussia not placed under the administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the understanding reached at this conference and including the area of the former free city of Danzig, shall be under the administration of the Polish state . . .

The three Governments, having considered the question in all its aspect, recognise that the transfer to Germany of German populations, or elements thereof, remaining in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, will have to be undertaken.

Up, and Up, and Up

War Stocks Rise in West Germany

War stocks are a good investment in West Germany today. Here is a selection of prices of the stocks of several firms engaged on rearmament projects:

	Before election campaign July 24th 1953	After Adenauer's victory September 30th 1953	January 28th 1954
IG Farben	89.50	99.70	141.50
Siemens Electric	109.50	134.00	151.00
AEG Electric	86.25	109.00	119.00
Kloeckner Steel	198.00	258.50	279.00

BERLIN CONFERENCE LOG (1)

January 25th:

Conference opens. Molotov: "The German problem must be solved in such a way that there is no possibility for German imperialism to make a renewed attempt to unleash a Third World War."

Eden: "Free elections throughout Germany are the essential first step."

Bidault: "The fate of democracy in Germany is linked with the association of Germany with the West."

January 26th:

Dulles: "European Defence Community is a modest defence force in which individual Germans have a minority part, and the whole of which is dedicated to defensive purposes."

Foreign Ministers accept Molotov's conference agenda:

1. Measures to reduce international tensions and to call a conference of the foreign ministers of France, U. K., U. S., Soviet Union and Chinese People's Republic.
2. The German problem and the task of guaranteeing European security.
3. The Austrian State Treaty

January 27th:

Foreign Ministers debate "Big Five" conference. Molotov introduced letter from Government of the German Democratic Republic, asking that representatives of both parts of Germany participate in conference debates on German problem.

January 28th:

Molotov proposes world disarmament conference. Debate on "Big Five" conference adjourned for consideration in closed session at later date.

January 29th:

Debate on German problem begins.

Molotov proposes that representatives of East and West Germany should participate in discussions. "The German problem is above all a problem for the Germans themselves, and participation by their representatives can help to reach a solution."

Dulles, Eden and Bidault reject Molotov's proposal.

Eden submits five-point plan for Germany:

1. General elections throughout Germany under four power supervision, possibly with neutral participation. Electoral law to be drawn up by Four Powers without German participation.

2. National Assembly elected will draw up constitution. During this period Four Power supervisory commission will remain in operation.

3. National Assembly may open negotiations on peace treaty.

4. All-German Government will be formed, assuming the international rights and obligations of present East and West German Governments. This Government will be responsible for concluding peace treaty.

5. All states at war with Germany shall sign peace treaty.

January 30th:

Molotov, in preliminary comments on Eden's plan, criticises the fact that the Four Powers were charged exclusively with preparing the elections, without any German participation. Under Eden's plan, the obligations of the Bonn and Paris Treaties (formation of new Wehrmacht, etc.) would be extended to East Germany.

February 1st:

Bidault gives his support to Eden's five-point plan, with some small modifications. He believes it would be useful to extend the application of the Paris Treaty (establishing a new German Wehrmacht) to the whole of Germany.

Molotov recalls the immense losses suffered by the Soviet Union as the result of nazi aggression, and adds "Anyone who today supports the rebirth of German militarism bears heavy responsibility to the peoples of Europe".

Molotov urges once again that representatives of East and West Germany be inoited to the talks, at least when matters of particular interest are being discussed.

He strongly rejects the claim that the EDC represents Europe. "Europe consists of 32 states, but the EDC includes only six."

Molotov then introduces a resolution calling for the summoning of a Peace Conference with Germany by October 1954, and lays before the Foreign Ministers the Soviet draft for a peace treaty.

The Soviet draft peace treaty was identical with the draft submitted in March 1952, and printed in GERMAN REPORT dated January 22nd 1954 (Page 11), with the following additions: A new paragraph is included under which a united Germany would not be bound by political or military obligations imposed under the terms of treaties concluded by the governments of East or West Germany;

the military principles in the draft treaty are expanded to state specifically that the forces allowed to Germany will be confined to forces able to deal with internal order, local frontier defence, and anti-aircraft defence;

the economic principles in the draft treaty in the new version state that Germany shall be freed from the payment of post-war debts to the Big Four, with the exception of debts incurred in the course of trade.

15 Divisions of Germans Under Arms in West Germany

The remilitarisation of West Germany is going ahead at such a pace that at least 15 divisions of Germans are under arms there today, it was officially announced in Berlin on January 30th.

The announcement was made by the East German Government Committee for German Unity.

Details of this rearmament, and of the practical and ideological preparations for a new war, were given in a small book of facts and photos published by the Committee entitled "West Germany Prepares War of Revenge".

GERMAN REPORT feels that this book is of such outstanding importance to everyone interested in the German problem that arrangements have been made to send a copy to all postal subscribers.

Other readers of GERMAN REPORT who would like a copy should write immediately to DGR, 167/III Friedrichstrasse, Berlin W8, Germany.

A postcard is enough.

BONN CABINET UNMASKED

New York Times Blows Gaff

The "New York Times" has provided confirmation of GERMAN REPORT charges that the West German Government includes nazi storm troopers and SS men. Here are extracts from a long article in the "New York Times" on January 17th:

"An examination of the files of the Nazi party here (in Berlin) shows that four of the eighteen cabinet members in Bonn were actual members of the party.

"Two were members of Hitler's Elite SS Corps. The holder of the key post of Interior Minister joined the Nazi party on May 1, 1933. Another minister headed a Nazi front organisation during the war.

"Th two ministers who were members of the Hitler SS are Waldemar Kraft, who is Minister Without Portfolio, and Victor Emmanuel Preusker, Housing Minister. Both were in the black-shirted Allgemeine SS, which originated as Hitler's personal guard.

"Herr Kraft had been a company commander in World War 1 and held a rank roughly equivalent to that of major in the SS. Herr Preusker joined a motorized unit of the Storm Troops in Berlin in 1933 when he was 20 years of age. He joined the SS at about the same time.

"Herr Theodor Oberlaender, Minister for Expelled Persons . . . returned in 1932 from travels in Russia, the United States and elsewhere as the Nazis were rising to power. In the following year he joined the organisation.

"He eventually received an honorary rank, roughly equivalent to that of captain in the brown-shirted SA — the Storm Troops of the Nazis. He also became Reichsfuehrer of the Federation of the German East. The federation was later classified by the Allies as a Nazi organisation.

"The fourth former Nazi is Gerhard Schroeder, who is now Interior Minister in Bonn. He joined the Nazi party in 1933 when he was 28."

West Germans Find Work, New Hope, in Democratic Republic

Thousands of West Germans unable to find work or a settled existence in West Germany, have settled in the German Democratic Republic in the past few years.

Official statistics published at the end of 1953 showed that from July to November last year, a total of 5728 men and women from West Germany were given jobs in East Germany. Here are a few cases, all from the East German town of Cottbus:

Kurt Knabe is one of those who have recently found work and security in East Germany.

"I wanted to study to be an architect", said 26-year-old Kurt, "but in the Institute for Architecture in Munich there are no scholarships for workers and I could not save enough money for the fees out of my wages as a building worker."

Kurt came to visit relatives in Cottbus, who told him about educational possibilities for workers and peasants in East Germany. He decided to stay, and got a job at once in a nationally owned firm. "First I'm going to take a home study course and later I can study at the Institute for Architecture in Leipzig", he said.

Forty-year-old Kurt Krüger had been unemployed in West Berlin for nearly four years and had been living from hand to mouth on his 50 marks' dole a month, when he decided to visit his old father in Cottbus, who had repeatedly assured him that an honest man could always find work there. He got to Cottbus on November 11th, 1953 and on the very same day got a job in the electricity works at 1.40 marks per hour.

Paul Marczynczyk, after eighteen months' unemployment in West Berlin, got involved in smuggling and was caught by the East Berlin police. During his term of imprisonment he worked in a colliery near Leipzig and was able to save some money. At the conclusion of his term he asked to be allowed to stay on in East Germany, got a job as a waiter in the nationally owned restaurant in Cottbus, and has just got married and moved into a newly decorated little flat with his wife.

WARNING — FORGERS

Foreign firms engaged in trade with the German Democratic Republic have been warned that West German sabotage organisations are dispatching forged letters aimed at disrupting this trade.

The East German Foreign Trade Ministry announced officially on January 29th that in the preceding 14 days firms in many countries had received letters purporting to come from East German firms and trade organisations, stating that no further export orders could be accepted in 1954. In addition the letters made crude attempts to insult the foreign firms.

All such letters must be regarded as forgeries, the Ministry of Foreign Trade announced.

Similar forgeries on a local scale, intended to cause discontent in East Germany have been reported in the past few weeks. Many East Berlin citizens, for instance, received forged notices calling upon them to report to People's Police Headquarters. Forged ration cards have also been distributed in some localities.

E. GERMANY SURPRISES EGYPTIAN VISITORS

"We had heard that the firm of Carl Zeiss at Jena had very much deteriorated, and were very surprised to find that it now employs four times as many workers as before the war" Egyptian Deputy Trade Minister, General Hassan Ragab told journalists at a press conference in East Berlin during January.

"This famous optical firm is now producing six times as much as it did before the war" the Minister stated.

Egypt planned to import machines and precision instruments from the German Democratic Republic to help in her reconstruction programme. Trade with the planned economies of the German Democratic Republic and the People's Democracies would help to lessen the effect upon Egypt's economy of the coming economic depression in the capitalist world, General Ragab stated.

• • •

During 1953 trade between East Germany and the western world became very brisk, a survey published in Berlin shows. Trade agreements were signed with Egypt, Finland, France, Lebanon, Austria, Sweden and Norway. Main East German exports are machine tools, optical equipment, glass, porcelain, musical instruments and toys.

NAZIS "ADVISE" WESTERN FOREIGN MINISTERS

West German Chancellor Adenauer has sent a team of observers to Berlin to "advise" the western foreign ministers. The team is headed by Professor Wilhelm Grewe, Chief of the Legal Department of the West German Foreign Ministry in Bonn.

Research shows that like the overwhelming majority of members of the West German Foreign Office, Grewe was a keen supporter of the nazis.

On this page we reproduce a few sentences from an article written in 1941 by Professor Grewe for the "Monthly for Foreign Policy", published in Berlin throughout the nazi period. "The decision of June 22nd" which Professor Grewe describes in his article as a "world-historic mission" was of course the brutal nazi invasion of the Soviet Union, and the "free corps" which he praises are the quisling soldiers of the Waffen-SS.

In 1938, five years after Hitler came to power, Grewe was appointed lecturer at the "High School for Politics" in Berlin, a post which could only be occupied by someone who agreed with nazi policies.

In a series of articles in various learned periodicals Grewe provided the theoretical justification for Hitler's numerous crimes.

For instance he described the Kellogg Pact to outlaw war as "irreconcilable with the principles of the classical laws of war" („Zeitschrift fuer Politik", 1942, page 202). In another article in the "Zeitschrift fuer Politik" in 1940 (page 233) Grewe quoted with approval a passage from Proudhon forecasting the complete destruction of Paris.

As a reward for his services, Grewe was promoted to the post of professor at Berlin University in 1944.

In October 1946, Grewe was the main lecturer at a jurists' discussion in Stuttgart on the suject of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trial.

In this lecture he stated:

"The victors are not entitled to sit in judgement upon the defeated."

("Nuremberg as Legal Problem", Ernst Klett Verlag, Stuttgart 1947, page 13.)

The Evidence

Monatshefte
für Auswärtige Politik

Deutschen Institut für Außenpolitische Forschung, Berlin

stehen. Niemand wird behaupten wollen, daß die Entscheidung des 22. Juni nicht aus sehr realen Erwägungen erwachsen sei. Nach aller geschichtlichen Erfahrung pflegen große weltgeschichtliche Missionen, die nicht im Stadium der Utopie und der unverbindlichen Planung steckenbleiben, in solcher Weise ihren Anfang zu nehmen. Daß der große übernationale Auftrag, den es hier zu vollstrecken gilt, gleichwohl weithin verstanden worden ist beweisen die Expeditions- und Freikorps aus nahezu allen Ländern Europas, die an der Front im Osten stehen.

Monthly For Foreign Policy

Published by the German Institute for Foreign Policy Research, Berlin,

8th Year of Issue Number 9

September 1941

... Nobody will wish to claim that the decision of June 22nd was not taken on very real grounds. The experience of history shows that all great world-historic missions, which do not bog down in the stage of utopias and indefinite planning, tend to start in such a manner. The expeditionary corps and the free corps from nearly every country in Europe which are at the eastern front, show that the great supra-national task which has to be done here is also understood far and wide.

Later in the same lecture, printed on page 46 of the book quoted above, Grewe stated it as his legal opinion that the leading war criminals, with the blood of millions on their hands, should not be punished "because the acts were not punishable under law at the time of their commission".

N. B. There is no record of Professor Grewe ever renouncing his nazi ideology.

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Second representative of the West German Government in Berlin for the Big Four Conference is Herbert Blankenhorn, head of the Political Department of the Bonn Foreign Ministry.

Herr Blankenhorn joined the German diplomatic service in 1929, and was such a reliable supporter of the nazis that he occupied a series of posts in nazi embassies overseas during the whole course of the Hitler period. In 1944 he was promoted to the rank of Legation Counsellor First Class in the Protocol Department of Ribbentrop's Foreign Ministry.

He joined the nazi party in 1938, and in September 1941 he was one of the Foreign Ministry members who went on a special trip to the Warsaw Ghetto, and to Vitebsk and Smolensk in the nazi-occupied part of the Soviet Union to study the methods being used to "liquidate" Jews, Poles and Russians.

Later in the war Blankenhorn was involved in nazi espionage activities in Switzerland, and in 1945 was deported by the Swiss Federal Police as an active nazi. He is still named in Swiss police lists as an "undesirable alien" not allowed to enter Switzerland.

... Footnote

Berlin, January 29th, German Press Agency—The British High Commissioner Sir Frederick Hoyer Miller this evening met diplomatic representative Herbert Blankenhorn, leader of the (West) German contact delegation in Berlin and informed him about the beginning of the Germany debate in the Foreign Ministers' Conference ...

E. German University Notes

80.5 million marks have been spent on the reconstruction of the Humboldt University in Berlin, which was heavily damaged by bombing during World War 2.

University assistants get a starting salary of 650 marks, as compared with 80 to 100 marks in West Germany.

Post-graduate students get 3-year scholarships of 450 marks (500 marks in Berlin) monthly for Ph. D. studies and post-PhD. students get 500 marks a month (550 marks in Berlin). Financial help is also given for post-graduate study combined with practical work.

Regular scholarships for worker and peasant students range between 180 and 300 marks, special scholarships for other students between 130 and 240 marks. Special scholarships for outstanding students reach as high as 450 marks a month.

Of special importance is the swing-over in favour of worker and peasant students; 52% of all new university entrants in 1953 were workers and peasants.

There are at present 74,000 university students in East Germany, of whom 10,000 are home students studying in fifteen different faculties, who receive free study material and directives and meet for regular consultations under direction of qualified group instructors. Home students are eligible for the same examinations and diplomas as all other students.

BANKS: THEN & NOW

The main German banks supported to the hilt Hitler's war of aggression, and leading bank directors were named on the Allied lists of war criminals prepared at the end of the war.

In East Germany the banks were nationalised. In West Germany the great banking trusts were split into smaller provincial units, but these have in the meantime amalgamated again, and the following lists show that the West German banks are once again in the hands of exactly the same people who financed Hitler.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Deutsche Bank 1941	**Deutsche Bank (Successor Banks) 1954**
Erich Bechtolf	Erich Bechtolf
Oswald Roesler	Oswald Roesler
Fritz Wintermantel	Fritz Wintermantel
Karl von Halt	Karl von Halt
Karl Schirner	Karl Schirner
Hermann J. Abs	Hermann J. Abs
Florian Kloeckner	Guenter Henle (Kloeckner's son-in-law)
Hugo Henkel	Jost Henkel (Hugo Henkel's son)
Dresdner Bank 1941	**Dresdner Bank (Successor Banks) 1954**
Hugo Zinsser	Hugo Zinsser
Hans Schippel	Hans Schippel
Erwin Dirks	Erwin Dircks
Carl Goetz	Carl Goetz
Carl Schleipen	Carl Schleipen
Commerzbank 1941	**Commerzbank (Successor Banks) 1954**
Theo Goldschmidt	Theo Goldschmidt
Heinrich Fleitmann	Heinrich Fleitmann
Wilhelm Vorwerk	Wilhelm Vorwerk
Hans Erkelenz	Hans Erkelenz
Wilhelm Nueber	Wilhelm Nueber
Carl Nottebohm	Wilhelm Nottebohm (Carl Nottebohm's son)

BOOK CORNER

The Cloak and Dollar War by Gordon Stewart. Lawrence and Wishart, London, 3/6d.

Anyone who wants to learn more about the way in which American financed terrorist organisations and spies play "cops and robbers" in Eastern Europe should get this informative little book. The background of some of the cases exposed in GERMAN REPORT also comes in for close examination.

The Game of Death by Albert E. Kahn. Cameron & Kahn, 109 Greenwich Avenue, New York 14, $ 1.00.

The subtitle of this horrifying book, "Effects of the Cold War on Our Children", gives the best summary of what it is about. Source material is almost entirely drawn from the big-business press, and is all the more convincing for that. Interesting parallels are drawn between education in nazi Germany, and education in the United States today.

SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

1800 research projects in natural and social science are being dealt with in 1954 in the six universities and in the Dresden Institute of Technology in East Germany.

The range of projects includes veterinary medical research; development of a calculating automoton for use in higher applied mathematics; collection and publication of documents of the German workers' movement and publication of a new textbook of German history; work in connection with the standardisation of the German language, which is being carried out in collaboration with West German specialists; research into improved teaching methods for the Institute of Pedagogy, and research into possibilities of improvement in agricultural production cooperatives.

The following new technical institutes of University standard were opened in 1953: an Institute for Electro-technic in Ilmenau; an Institute for Financial Economy in Berlin; an Institute for Architecture in Leipzig; an Agricultural College in Neugattersleben; an Institute for Heavy Industry in Magdeburg; an Institute for Engineering and Paper and Textile Technology in Karl Marx Stadt; an Institute for Internal Trade in Leipzig; an Institute for Zoology in Guestrow and six new pedagogical institutes.

INCREDIBLE . . . BUT TRUE

"European culture can only be found where Germans live."

(West German Transport Minister Hans Christoph Seebohm, speaking at a meeting in Rudesheim on August 9th, 1952.)

✠

"We make no differentiation between the applicants (for the West German Wehrmacht). We shall consider each application individually and decide upon the applicant in accordance with his technical knowledge and his human qualities. The problem of re-employing the Waffen SS will thus be solved."

(West German de facto War Minister Theodor Blank in the "Deutsche Soldatenzeitung", January 1st, 1954.)

✠

"Above all, the time has come to bring it home to the souls of German youth that their fathers in field-grey uniform were loyal men of whom they do not need to be ashamed."

("Deutsche Soldatenzeitung", Ulm, June 25th, 1953.)

✠

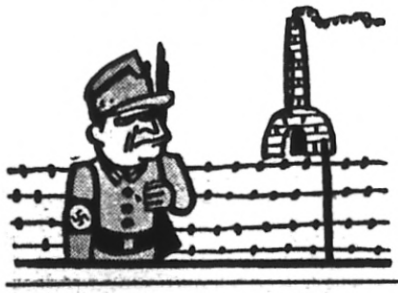
"With all modesty we would draw attention to the fact that the establishment of a European Wehrmacht, as it is demanded today by the politicians of the western powers — not too late we hope — has already been tried out in our ranks with great success."

(SS General and War Criminal Gille, "Nuremberger Nachrichten", October 20th, 1952.)

✠

"The German East . . . includes not only the Elbe and the Oder but also Bohemia and all areas in which Germans once settled."

(West German Transport Minister Hans Christoph Seebohm, "Offene Worte zum Zeitgeschehen", Cologne, 2nd August 1953.)



"The new creation of an All German state on the traditionally inherited soil of the German people is the supreme and most important political task for the Federal Republic."

(West German Secretary of State for All German Questions, Franz Thedieck, "Passauer Neue Presse", December 1st, 1952.)

✠

"We frontline soldiers have not been changed by the entr'acte of political foolishness on the part of those who tomorrow will be our Allies; we therefore do not need to be re-educated."

("Der Frontsoldat erzählt", No. 6 1953.)

✠

"I am thankful that I was an officer up to the very last day of the war. Even if it was once forgotten, we know very well that there are soldierly values that must not . . . be neglected."

(Chairman of the West German Parliament Hermann Ehlers, at the central rally of former German soldiers, Hanover 18th and 19th July 1953.)

✠

"All these associations (the soldiers' Associations, Ed.) have one great common goal, that is to abolish the groundless diffamation of the soldiers and to restore the old soldierly virtues necessary for the maintenance of the state, particularly in the ranks of the youth . . ."

(War Criminal Tank General Traugott, "Der Frontsoldat erzählt", No. 8, 1953.)

✠

". . . That under international law all the areas which formerly belonged to the German Reich are still parts of the German Reich. We must base ourselves upon the fact that the German people have a right to settle in those areas in which they lived for many centuries."

(West German Minister Waldemar Kraft, former SS officer, September 1st, 1953 RIAS Radio Station, Berlin.)

✠

"It is the first task of German policy to create once again a new and great German Reich. The conflict between East and West (former Luftwaffe Colonel) Rudel stated, could only be solved by military means."

("Wetzlarer Neue Zeitung", September 1st, 1953.)

"At last we can say openly that even our comrades of the Waffen SS were not criminals but conscientious frontline soldiers like the members of all other nations."

("Der Frontsoldat erzählt", No. 1, 1954.)

✠

"Together with my staff of more than 1,000 I am ready to construct German aircraft motors."

(Nazi aircraft maker Heinkel in the "Mannheimer Morgen" August 10th, 1951.)

✠

". . . We remember the acts of violence committed against us since 1945, and the cries for help of our comrades who are still mouldering in the jails. We demand the release of the men of the Waffen SS and the police formations who did nothing more than carry out their difficult duty in times of war emergency in accordance with the orders given by the state leadership."

(Nazi Parachute General Ramcke addressing the rally of former parachutists, Brunswick, Juli 29th, 1951.)

✠

"Germany was always a bulwark against Asia — the hour of proving has come. We need the strong arm of a Wehrmacht so that we can pass the test."

(West German Minister Hellwege addressing the Party Conference of the German Party, Hamburg, May 30th, 1953.)

✠

"The men of the former Waffen SS have a right to speak of Europe, of the European Community and the defence of Europe. In our ranks this European Community was converted into reality for the first time on the field of battle."

("Wiking-Ruf" SS Veterans Association Magazine, Hanover, June 21st, 1953.)

"The furious German comes, with his clarion and drums"

— Thomas Babington Macaulay "The Battle of Naseby"

BERLIN NOTEBOOK

By John Peet

As I predicted, the special correspondents in Berlin for the Foreign Ministers' Conference are discovering all sorts of odd things about East Berlin. Most of them, brought up on the diet provided by their own papers about "starvation and gloom" in the East, have been surprised to find things very normal here, with ordinary people buying ordinary things in ordinary shops.

As a result, they have been tossing out little hints that this is all specially arranged by "the Russians" — the London "Daily Express" for instance reported in January 25th: "In the West I am told that the bulging shops are a sudden development, all put on for show."

All I can say to this, quite humbly, is that I have not noticed one single thing in the shops which was not available several months ago, long before the conference in Berlin was proposed.

No, I must make one reservation. I have just seen some imported Chinese champagne in one shop, and this is certainly the first time I have seen Chinese champagne.

But I doubt whether it will make much difference to the standard of living, one way or the other.

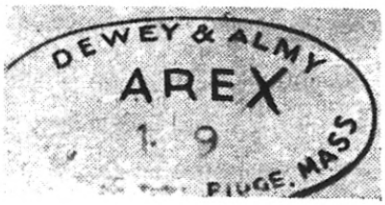
Thanks for the Memory

Four German Luftwaffe pilots, in England for re-training, say: "We are so pleased to find there is so little we have forgotten."

How wizard to recall the happy blitz
In which we blew our present hosts to bits
How gratifying in retrospect the skill
With which we executed Hitler's will:
Luftwaffe days are here again — how cheering
To recollect the lessons learned from Goering.
Brush up our bombing? — nothing could be easier:
It is our hosts who suffer from amnesia.

Apocrypha
(From "World News" London, January 16th 1954)

On January 8th we reported the case of the Massachusetts firm which was providing the materials with which a West Berlin terrorist group carried on its campaign against East Germany. The label reproduced in this column was found by police after a "pamphlet bomb" had exploded on the roof of a house in Lichtenberg, East Berlin, scattering thousands of war propaganda leaflets prepared by the U.S.-financed West Berlin "Fighting Group Against Inhumanity".



We have now received a letter from the firm concerned, the Dewey and Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge Massachusetts, U.S.A.

The letter, signed by Robert J. Gray, Public Relations Officer of the firm, stated:

"We are manufacturers of meteorological balloons sold under the trade name 'DAREX'. These are used by weather stations all over the world and come in a variety of sizes.

"We also manufacture a series of chemical specialities sold to industry under the name of 'DAREX'."

"Free World" Champion

Journalists visiting Berlin for the Big Four Conference have been deluged with pamphlets and books from East and West. One of the booklets distributed, called "Berlin Im Spiegel Der Zeit" was published by the West Berlin Trade Union Federation.

The booklet opens with a message of welcome to Berlin, which includes this sentence: "Should you be a Russian, then please emphasize that you had no active part in the symptoms connected with the conquest of Berlin."

It would be hard to beat this as a gratuitous insult to the representatives of the nation whose troops suffered the most appalling losses in freeing Germany from Hitlerism, and incidentally making it possible for trade unions to be organised again.

But the insult is easily understood if you take a closer look at Herr Ernst Scharnowski, Chairman of the West Berlin Trade Unions, whose name is given as publisher of the booklet.

During the war Herr Scharnowski made big profits from the work of slave labourers. He admitted this himself in an unguarded moment at a press conference in West Berlin on August 2nd 1948:

"I became (during the nazi period, ed.) manager of the Stettin Net Factory, got rich, and bought myself a big country house. We had our work done by the prisoners in the jail — Jews, Poles, Belgians and Germans."

Dangerous Music

The West Berlin authorities have banned a concert scheduled to be given in the American Sector of the city on February 19th by the Gewandhaus Orchestra from Leipzig in East Germany.

One of the items on the programme was the 10th Symphony by Soviet composer Dmitri Shostakovitch. Reasons given for the ban by the West Berlin administration were:

1. Soviet music is not desired in West Berlin.
2. The conductor of the orchestra, Professor Franz Konwitschny, is holder of the National Prize of the German Democratic Republic, and therefore unsuitable to conduct in West Berlin.
3. The hall booked for the concert is needed for a "magical musical revue".

Democratic GERMAN REPORT

Subscription rates: 4 marks, 8/- sterling, $ 1.25 per annum or pro rata, postage paid.

Subscriptions may be paid at the following addresses:

Democratic Germany: At all post offices.

Britain: Collet's Subscription Dept, 40 Great Russell St., London W. C. 1

All other communications should be addressed to:

Democratic German Report, Friedrichstrasse 167 III, Berlin W 8, Germany.

Edited and published fortnightly by John Peet, Democratic German Report, Friedrichstrasse 167/III Berlin W 8, Telephone: 22 62 68. Printed in Germany by (36). Veröffentlicht unter Lizenz-Nr. 694 beim Presseamt des Ministerpräsidenten der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik